THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Tagnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

NOTICE

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb 11, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land, on the Monongahela river, in full view and about half a mile from Elizabeth Town, containing 180 acres. For terms, &c. enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WASHINGTON ROBERTSON.

Cathness, February 15, 1812.

FROM THE GLEANER.

From the Desk of poor Robert the scribe.

"Easier coaxed than driven."

When I made my last visit to Appleburry, I put off going to see my old friend, Luke Thornbury, and for the best reason in the world. Luke and his wife used to quarrel the live long day, and it is'nt very pleasant, you know, to visit where, "I wont, my dear," and "I'll see the devil have you first, my love," make half the conversation. But Luke and I had always been on the best terms, and as for that matter, Mrs. Thornbury and I were never at variance.

So one fine afternoon; it was I think the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten, just at half past three o'clock, that I rapped at the front door of the new house. And now while they are coming to open the door, I take time to tell you that every thing around it wore a rather guess appearance than when I was last at the farm. The garden fences were painted white—and the side walks ornamented with a row of handsome poplars. In the little yard, in front of the house, the rose and the snow ball trees, scattering their leafy honors to the frosts of Autumn, indicated, from the neatness with which they were trimmed, that the mind of the mistress was enough at ease to attend to such interesting trifles. And the old house dog came wagging his tail aroud me, telling me as plain as a dog could tell, "you are welcome"—The nice observer need not be told that such things——"Walk in" My good old freind that moment met me. Instead of that lean, half strayed, hen pecked looking fellow he seemed ten years ago—why sir, he was ruddy and as fat as a turtle-fed alderman—He gave me that sort of cordial reception, which told, rather by the eye and the pressure of the hand, than by words, that I was welcome. And Mrs. Thornbury too, seemed delighted to see me.

What an alteration! His wife was as happy a looking woman as I had seen in all Appleburv. They both, I could perceive, remarked my surprise, at the perfect accordance of opinion and harmony of action in the house. After tea, the 'Squire invited me to walk and see his new flock of Merinoes. While together he took occasion to mention the matter. "You seem, said he smiling, a little surprised at the harmony which prevails between myself and Mrs. Thornbury. Family affairs I do not often make a subject of conversation, but as you were one of my earliest friends, and used to sympathise with me in the misery of having a cross partner, it is due to you to tell you the cause of the alteration."—I told him I was much pleased to see the happy change, and could not but be interested to know the cause.

"When Jane and I married," said he, "I knew she possesed, with a good share of understanding, a high spirit. I was determined to be master at home, and I took high ground, resolved to enforce obedience whenever it should be refused, taking care at the same time to command nothing wherein I had not a right to be obeyed.—If my wife interfered, or interposed her opinion, my pride took the alarm lest she should wear the breeches, and I would have things to suit myself Jane grew cross, and severe. I became morose and testy. For some time our life was miserable——my affairs began to get into disorder:—she neglected the things in the house, and I every thing out of doors.—Things all tended to an open rupture, and we resolved at length to part. To part! It was a dreadful thought. She was the mother of my children: she had good sense—knew how to be a good housewife, and I could not alledge any greater offence against her, than that she would not submit to my government. Many a time in our quarrels she used to tell me, "Easier *coaxed* than *driven*" The thought struck me that before we finally separated, *I would alter my plan of management. I became the best natured and politest husband in the world.* What a metamorphose. Jenny, said he, and the tear stood in his eye, Jenny became the best natured and most complying wife in Applebury. I took her advice in every matter—she always advised just as I wished. If I got a nice peach from home, I always saved it for her. She requitted my attention with fourfold kindness. Was she ill, I was unremiting in my attentions. If I was sick no angel could be kinder. In fine, said my friend, I became in truth, a good husband—and that is the secret, that wrought such a change in my wife; and I do verily believe if other husbands would only remember that a woman is "*easier coaxed than driven*," there would be infinately more happiness in the married state.

Extraordinary Case.

Our readers will recollect a statement respecting a soldier of the First Somerset Militia, who had laid in a very surprising state of insensibility from the 26th of April in the present year, down to the 18th of July. Various means had been resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining whether the illness was real or only assumed, such as thrusting snuff up his nostrils, administering nitrous oxyd gas, electrical shocks, powerful medicines, &c. all of which proved utterly unavailing in the attempt to arouse him from the unaccountable torpor in which he had lain so long; nor, indeed, did any of these expedients produce in him the slightest symptoms of animation.

We have now to add to this account a few facts, which, for their singularity, may challenge competition with the most marvellous occurrence that ever reached the public notice.

A few days after our account appeared Phineas Adams, the subject of this curious narrative, and whose age was no more than *eighteen* on the 6th of June last, was removed from the goal in which he then was, to the parish of Bickenhall, a small village seven miles from Taunton. His parents residing at that place, but being unable to receive him in their own habitation. Adams was lodged in the Poor-house—a small cottage adjoining the Church yard. In this situation he continued to lay without exhibiting the least evidence of an improving condition. When any of his limbs were raised, they fell with the leaden weight of total inanimation; his eyes were closed, and his countenance evinced the paleness of death, though divested of any of the concomitant symptoms of approaching dissolution. His respiration continued free, and his pulse continued its character of a healthful tone. The sustenance he received was entirely that of eggs diluted with wine, and occasionally with tea, which he sucked in through his teeth; all attempts forcible as some of them were, to compel him to open his mouth, having been repeatedly tried in vain; and various experiments were again made to excite sensation without effect, particularly that of thrusting pins under his finger nails.

In this hopeless condition he was visited by Mr. Welsh, surgeon of Taunton; who suggested the propriety of performing the operation of *scalping* the patient, with a view to ascertain whether the fall, to which the illness was attributed, might not have produced a depression of the brain. The proposal was communicated to the parents of Adams, who expressed their willingness that the experiment should be made. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the surgeon accompanied Adams's father to the bed side of his son, and there, in the presence of several respectable persons, described to both the young man's parents the nature and precise course of the operation about to be performed. Old Adams then shaved his son's head. The incisions were made, the scalp drawn up, and the head examined, during all which time the young man manifested no audible symptoms of pain or sensibility of suffering whatever, until the application of an instrument, with which the head was scraped in a particular part, and then, and once only, he uttered a groan.

No beneficial result appearing from this experiment, and as his case seemed absolutely remediless, application was made to his regiment for his discharge.

On Tuesday the 20th, the discharge arrived, and was taken over to Bickenhall by the serjeant. On the Tuesday following, (the 27th) old Adams brought his son down stairs in his arms; and on the 28th he again brought him down, the son still remaining insensible. Next night (the 29th) he was seen sitting in the Poor house, with a gun in his hand conversing with his father; and on Friday the 30th, (our readers will participate with us in the complete astonishment excited by the fact) he was at Mr. Palmer's, a farmer at Thurlbear, two miles from Bickenhall, cutting spars, carrying reed up a ladder, and assisting his father in thatching a rick! On the next day, the 31st, he was in the barn of Mr. Cozens, of Bickenhall, with a stick in his hand, killing mice; and on Sunday the 1st inst. Mr. Cozens himself met him in a neighboring copse, gathering nuts!

On the morning of Friday the 30th young Adams walked into the cottage of Martha Cozens, who lives next door and adjoining the Poor-house. She expressed great surprise at the suddenness of his recovery, and asked him how he was able to undergo so much suffering? To which he answered, that he had no recollection of having experienced any. She then asked him, if he did not recollect feeling any pain when the surgeon was scraping his head? To which he replied, "that he perfectly recolleeted that"

The extraordinary rapidity of this young man's recovery, after obtaining his discharge from his regiment, having excited, in combination with the other circumstances which we formerly stated, an opinion that imposition had been practised, some of the neighbours reported that press gang was coming for him. This it is supposee having reached his ears, he absconded and not a syllable has been heard of him since.

Old Adams was himself formerly in the military service, and effected his discharge by counterfeiting illness, though not of that description which has been assumed by his son. The opinion is very general, that he has assisted his son in his artifice, and that food has been secretly conveyed to him.—Under this impression, however, it is necessary to state that the father was denied all access to him for several days while he was in goal.

When the degree of suffering to which this young man has submitted in various forms, and the term of misery to which he has devoted himself (a period of between four and five months) are considered, it is hardly possible not to pronounce the present case as one which, for unsubdued resolution—craftiness of plan, and perseverance of exertion, is beyond all parallel in the records of systematic villainy. The incessant vigilance necessary to elude detection—the Spartan fortitude in suppressing the evidences of pain—the youth of the delinquent—the skillful arrangements connected with this infamous exploit—when all these are taken into consideration, we are inclined to subscribe to the philosophy of those who assert the omnipotence of mind over the basser materials of our nature, and cease to wonder at the tortured Indian, who, in the ingeniously protracted agonies of death, derides the savage triumph of his enemies.

Taunton Courier.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE TIMES.

The last three weeks have produced such a succession of political events, such a train of transactions, that it is difficult to realize every thing that has actually taken place. The publication of Mr Giles's *attack on the administration*, proved to be the harbinger of other movements of no small moment. It may be not altogether uninteresting to call the attention of our readers *once more to the "all important subject of war."*

It will not be forgotton that we have constantly, for eight months past, declared, that we had no faith in the sincerity of the president, when he pretended to set up the hue and cry of war with Great-Britain. We have considered it all along as an electioneer-trick—a scheme to regain and secure popularity, as preparatory to the approaching presidential election. The various measures of the government, previous to, and since the meeting of Congress, have served immovably to confirm that opinion. When the message came out, it was puffed by the ministerial party for its high and courageous *tone*—as breathing the very spirit of independence and bravery.—The hollow-heartedness of the thing, must have been apparent to every man of discernment. All such persons very well knew, that the democratic papers had reproached the 10th and 11th Congress, for their mean, dastardly, and submissive temper and conduct; and the president, like a true disciple of the "illustrious Jefferson," set himself cunningly at work, to redeem the character of the administration, and to throw the weight of responsibility back to the source of power—*the representatives*. Unfortunately for the attempt, it met with a new set of men, and in some degree a new spirit.—The president was really or affectedly understood by them sincerely to wish for war—and so they determined to "kill two birds with one stone"—they resolved to give him his heart's desire, that is, a war, and at the same time to guard their own characters against the same reproaches from the party newspapers, which the 10th and 11th congress had experienced. In order to keep up the presidential farce, the committee of foreign relations produced, what Mr. Randolph appropriately called *their bomb*, viz. their report. Upon seeing this wonderful state paper, the party took fire afresh, and war, armies, the conquest of Canada, and Nova Scotia, resounded through the country, and one would have supposed from the language and boasting of the democrats, both in and out of Congress, that, in their opinion, nothing but a *large* vote in the house of representatives, was requisite to subdue these two British provinces. Accordingly, Mr. Giles's bill was brought into the senate, and passed, after he had delivered his philippick above referred to. A short but ineffectual struggle was obviously made by the administration, to modify the bill in such a manner, that it should possess all the "munitions" but none of the *expences* nor *horrors* of war. However, it had become unmanageable—it passed—and as Mr. President had plunged himself into the hobble, he had no mode left of extricating himself but *to hobble* out; and he signed it.—The times now began to be serious with the administration. The appointment of officers, and the expenditure of money, stared them directly in the face, and some means must forthwith be provided to check the down-hill career of war, or all would go to ruin.

In this sad state, Mr. Madison first plied the *tone pipe* of his cabinet harpsicord, and sent a message to Congress, containing Mr. Foster's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated December 17, 1811, and Mr. Monroe's letter in reply, dated January 14, 1812. In the title page of this message, the correspondence is said to afford "*further evidence of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights;*" and the president in his message says, "The continued evidence afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations, recommending the preparation of adequate means for maintaing them."—Now we defy any except Jeffersonian opticks, to discern any new or *further evidence* of hostilities in this correspondence. Our readers, however, can judge for themselves, as the letters were published in the last Mirror.—Mr. Foster does indeed declare, that he was misunderstood on a point in his former correspondence, which was of great importance, and which unexplained, was altogether inadmissible and hostile. But, *taking it back*, certainly does not add to the *former proof of hostility*. The truth undoubtedly is, that the president, conscious that his sincerity on the subject of war has been doubted, meant to furnish his partisans with "*further evidence of his hostile policy*," and to allay all fears of his flagging in his warlike temper. Well, what comes next? Why immediately after, viz. on the same 17th of January, the president sends a message to congress, informing them that governor Craig of Canada, had given directions to Mr. Morier, the British *charge des affaires* in the United States to inform our government, that he was suspicious the Indians were preparing to make war upon this country, and that he was endeavouring to prevent it; but as he might not succeed in his endeavours, we might be on our guard. This message might, indeed, have been made earlier by the president, and thus Kentucky Johnson, and other great politicians of Congress, would have been prevented from charging Great Britain with exciting the Indian war. But, though late, it was obviously intended to lower the tempest of passion against that nation. Thus the government were singing the old baby song of

"One foot up and t'other foot down,
"That's the way to London town."

In this state of things, the administration resort to *two measures*, which must forever settle the question of war with Great Britain; Henry Dearborne is nominated commander in chief!!!!!!! And Mr. Gallatin writes his letter to the committee of ways and means, pointing out the mode of raising money to carry on the war.

1. It will be impossible to make us believe, that if Madison had been in earnest to go to war with G. Britain, he would have nominated Henry Dearborne commander in chief. The president must know, that intelligent Americans will not risk their lives and their reputations in the hands of such a general. The true language of this measure would have been scarcely less audible, if Joseph B. Varnum, or even general Wilkinson himself, had been the men.

2. Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. chairman Bacon, is another fatal argument against the *reality* of a war. An excise, a stamp act, a direct tax, and an 8 per cent. loan, proved the destruction of federal influence. The tax on whiskey was repealed to gratify Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Jefferson's friends the whiskey rebels of Pennsylvania. The direct tax on land, lost the federalists every Dutchman's and German's vote in New York and Pennsylvania. Is there so great a ninny-hammer in the United States as to believe that the president is in earnest to commence a war which cannot be carried on without the aid of these fatal measures? If there be, we pity the state of his intellects.

From the Balt. Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

What do you think of Congress now?

The rulers that are now directing the councils of the republic, have become regenerated, but I suspect with a bad grace, loving the measures that they formerly hated. It is fresh in my remembrance, that the present rulers, hunted out of every department of government, the advocates of measures of national defence and protection, pledged their sacred honor to the people that they would pursue pacific and economical measures, so as to relieve the hard earnings of the people from war and taxation, and would preserve the nation in peace and prosperity—in every event abandoning the idea of supporting or defending commerce by armies & fleets, and recommending the example of the Chinese—By this means they succeeded in the full tide of the successful experiment. For twelve years have they been labouring to better our situation; but from their mistaken po-

licy, have brought us into an awful dilemma. Patience, under the insults, spoliations and plunder of our citizens, was then a virtue, but now it is dishonorable to submit, when in fact our situation is less capable of resisting such abuses. The nation is now called to arms, and to precipitate us into unutterable woe—Perhaps some of the advocates for raising forty or fifty regiments, may recollect the association of ideas with some gentlemen in the city of Richmond (but some have fallen aback) about the year 1798, respecting the then measures of government. "Disunion rather than submission." If in twelve years such a change has taken place in the minds of those gentlemen, by no greater cause than did then exist, what may be expected in twelve years more, if they should be continued so long; but that the republic may be converted into a monarchy. The people are quiet at present, being unacquainted with the speculations of government, but when they come to find that they are liable to be drafted to fill up the regiments for offensive war, (and not for defence of territory) that they are to be stamped, excised and taxed in person and property, their indignation will be roused, and perhaps in less than two years, there may be another purling. The very earth trembles at the madness and inconsistency of the project—can any reasonable man suppose that an army on land is to acquire "the freedom of the ocean?" Look at the Emperor of France with his legions, he cannot command three miles space from his ports; and should the expedition against Canada succeed (which is doubtful) are we any nigher getting the point in contest? You may say that you deprecate war, but still will urge it. This is like the declaimer against sinful habits, who yet pursues them to ruin. The inefficiency of government to enforce the impolitic embargo, was the cause of its repeal, and the more impolitic non-intercourse was substituted; by which measures our treasury is exhausted By a partial compliance of the Emperor of France in modifying his decrees, the government is so entangled, that an offensive war against Great-Britain (if she continues obstinate) must be declared, or we must incur the displeasure of the Emperor—miserable operations to be sure! If the war should be directed against Canada, what will become of our defenceless sea port towns? Conflagration, or immense contributions will be the result. If the minor wits twelve years ago hurled the rulers from their seats, can it be calculated that the major will now succeed.

From the Vermont Washingtonian.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

The folly of not renewing the charter of this institution is every day becoming more and more apparent. Had this charter been renewed Mr. Gallatin intimates that it would have been unnecessary so soon to resort to *loans!*

The stockholders in that bank have recently applied to the legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of their charter under that state, and have offered them 500,000 dollars for the improvement of roads, canals and bridges, within the state, and the use of 500,000 dollars more if wanted, at 5 per cent. These splendid offers have been rejected by that democratic legislature And the National Intelligencer *compliments* them on their "magnanimity"—"*because*" says the editor, "*the terms offered* WOULD HAVE AGGRANDIZED Pennsylvania *at the expence of her sister states.*"

Such a Compliment from this Mr. Gales, as he is Mr. Madison's Editor, will, no doubt, be a full equivalent to the State for this loss of *One million of dollars* Besides, by this *magnanimous* policy, of refusing to aggrandise herself, at the expense of her Sister States, Pennsylvania will have the satisfaction of aiding in the aggrandisement of New Jersey, whose legislature has recently established 6 petty Banks; the Bills of which will be poured into Pennsylvania, where they will probably soon be worth about as much to the poor Dutchmen, as *Vermont Bills* are now to the Green Mountain Farmers.

Such are the miserable results of a democrasic policy, when the honest part of a legislature give up the reins of their judgment to the *management* of a few unprincipled and designing leaders. Such will ever be the results of legislation, when the mass of the legislators can be *drilled*, like new recruits, by their party leaders, in a *midnight caucus*, even though such leaders may hold the elevated rank of *members of congress judges of the supreme court, and president of the Vermont state bank*

From the Bennington (Vt.) News Letter

As Canada is to be taken at all hazards some of the eastern wits think it will be adhering to our economical system, for the learned Doctor who has the care of the guns and bayonets, to hire Mr. Widgery, the War man of Congress, who talks so lightly about it, to take it by the Job Some says it would be unconstitutional, as the bargain would be made while he was a member of Congress; but the more knowing say it can be got over in the old way, by calling it a Job, not an office. Constitutional or unconstitutional, we fully believe the people will be satisfied if any member of Congress shall perform the Job personally or let Canada alone.

Some of our genuine republicans stared as wildly the other evening at Mr. Gallatin's report, as the affrighted Hamlet did at his father's ghost. They however recovered themselves so far as to say they hoped the mode of collection would be changed,

The defenders of the present War measures and Hamilton's system of taxation renewed, travel through their paragraphs more awkardly than a monkey would walk in snow shoes. We advise them to lay aside the turning and twisting quill, and copy profusely from old Rivington's and Porcupine's Gazettes; there they will find the follies and squanderings of a war loving government ably defended, in sycophantic sentences fit for present use.

Vermont is now swarming with a most detestable kind of animals called Informers, of whom Dean Swift, declared, the whole tribe to be "the most accursed, prostitute and abandoned race that God ever permitted to plague mankind.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

By the ship Jane, cap. Selkirk, in 45 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) we have received a file of London papers to the evening of the 26 of Dec——The latest papers contains a particular account of "the arrest of lords Fingall and Netterville, and dispersion of the Catholic Committee" in Dublin. This event which appears to have excited very general solicitude among the inhabitants of that city, took place on the 23p Dec.

Riots at Greenwich.—It is with extream regret we learn, that serious & most alarming riot took place yesterday at Greenwich, Four hundred Irishmen rose and knocked down every person in the streets they met with.—One man had his scull fractured, and is not expected to live; others were severely bruised and beaten. The service of the church were stopped by the riot, and the congragation beaten down by the rioters as they came out.—Twenty of the desperate men were secured and sent on board the tender lying off the hospital. The boats rowed their guard all last night, and the military are under arms One hundred and fifty of the Irishmen afterwards went to Woolwich, having given it out that they would return with their comrades. There are 10.000 Irish we are informed, employed at that place in different departments.—we have not heard any cause assigned for this unlooked for commotion; but we little doubt it has risen from the same evil which has already brought so much misery upon the country—The continuation of the war

It is said that the dispatches last received from Mr. Stuart, his majesty's minister at Lisbon, mention a report that the French had thrown fresh supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 2d of Dec.

Vienna, Nov. 13—The president of of the chamber of finance, count Wallis, is still in Presburgh. A few days ago he transmitted to the governor of Austria a letter from his majesty, of nearly the following tenor.

"Nothing shall turn me from the plans upon which I have resolved for the welfare of my states: I will not suffer either in Hungary, or any other country, subject to my dominion, any opposition, any limitation of my rights, or any resistance whatever.—I will not therefore permit, in any case the states of Hungary to render my beneficent & general measures, for the good of my other subjects abortive."

SAVANNAH, January 23.

Singular occurrence.—The Georgia, capt. Stokes, from Lisbon to Savannah, on the 21st November last, in lat. 30, N. long 23. W. about 3 P. M. then distant from the nearest land, the Canary islands, at least two hundred miles, while sailing with a fine breeze from the south east, about knots, a black cloud arose from the south west, and the ship was all at once becalmed: a light air afterwards sprung up from the north east, at which time fell from the cloud an innumerable quantity of large Grasshoppers, so as to cover the deck, the tops, and every part of the ship they could light upon, they did not appear in the least exhausted, on the contrary when an attempt was made to take hold of them, they instantly jumped and endeavoured to elude being taken. The calm or a very light air lasted fully an hour, and during the whole of the time these insects continued to fall upon the ship and around her, such as were within reach of the vessel alighted upon her, but immense numbers fell into the sea, and were seen floating in masses by the sides. During the next day many still remained about the rigging and decks, and were seen in quantities jumping and flying from one place to another.

Two bottles filled with some of the Grasshoppers preserved in spirits are kept for the inspection of the curious, and for the information of those who may not have an opportunity of seeing them, tde following description is given. The insect is of a reddish hue, with red and grey speckled wings, eyes black, two horns, six legs four long and two short, which last aid them in jumping, two wings on each side; length of the body two inches, and including the wings when folded, two inches and seven eights.

Land birds of different kinds, have frequently been found at a much greater distance at sea, after heavy gales, but it is not easy to account how such a number of Grasshoppers got into the air at so great a distance from land, as they are not calculated to fly far.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 21.

COMMUNICATION

On Tuesday morning last, the 18th inst. sailed from this port for Calcutta, the following Missionaries, the Rev. Johns & lady, Rev. Mr. Lawson & lady, Rev. Mr. May & lady, Rev. Mr. Nott & lady, and the Rev. Messrs Hall & Rice, being members of the Baptist, Independent, and Congregational Societies, of Great Britain and the United States.—On the evening preceding their embarkation an interesting and solemn prayer meeting was held at the Independent Tabernacle in this city; on which occasion the truly pious of various religious denominations assembled and joined in supplicating Heaven for the best of blessings abundantly to crown with the greatest success so laudable an enterprise, an undertaking so important and arduous!—Tears of sorrow were shed on account of the parting scene, and of joy in anticipation of the souls who through them as instruments would be converted to the true and living GOD! The ministers who engaged in the devotional exercises and appeared to be peculiarly assisted by the Holy Spirit were the Rev. Messrs. Joyce, Rogers, Alexander, Green, and Staughton; Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists! Oh what an interview!

"Lo, what an entertaining sight,
Are Brethern who agree,
Brethren whose cheerful hearts unite,
In bands of piety."

Between the several prayers, appropriate hymns were solemnly sung, and an occasional address or two delivered.

The Rev. Mr. Johns collected in Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, nearly $5000 for the respective translations of the word of Eternal Life now wonderfully progressing in India, to which were added a considerable sum in this city.

Collections were made last Lord's Day in several churches in Philadelphia for the N England missionaries particularly, the funds of whose society are rather low. These collections amounted to nearly $800—Verily on such occasions as these it is more blessed to "give than to receive,

The Missionaries took shipping at New Castle in the Harmony, Capt Brown, and have gone amid the warmest petitions for their prosperity, of those Christians who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth!

FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived at Norfolk, the ship Sheffield, captain Cowper, in 30 days from Lisbon, by which vessel we have received papers to the 8th of January.—A few days before the Sheffield sailed, a reinforcement of six thousand troops infantry and cavalry, arrived at Lisbon, and were to march in a few days to join the grand army in Spain.

Nothing important had occurred between the two armies.

An arrangement had been announced as having taken place between the governments of Great-Britain, Spain and Portugal, by which Lord Wellington is appointed general in chief of the armies of the three nations, whose regular force, it is said and believed, will in the spring amount to two hundred thousand men, exclusive of the Guerilla force, which has become very formidable to the French.

LONDON, *Dec.* 26.

From a note transmitted by the Emperor of Austria to the Stadtholder of Lower Austria, it is manifested beyond all doubt, that French troops are and have been marching through the Austrian territories. The marching of these troops in such a direction can scarcely have any other object than the commencement of hostilities with Russia.

A letter from Petersburgh, dated the 23d ult. states, that new and important advantages had been obtained by the Russians over the Turks, and that preliminaries of peace had actually been signed between Russia and the Porte. Possibly the next accounts may give us another contradiction upon this subject, respecting which we have so many contradictory statements.

German papers, from which we have made some extracts, intimate that an attack will be made upon Sicily, and notice in plain terms the movements of French troops, as well as preparations of a warlike character in the north of Europe.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

On this subject we have been favored with an interesting article from Liverpool, at too late an hour, however, for insertion in this day's Gazette—It appears that the mayor of Liverpool refused to comply with a requision for convening the merchants and other inhabitants of that city for the purpose of petitioning his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to withdraw the Orders in Council. The petition notwithstanding was drawn up and actually signing in Liverpool; and the article to which we allude, contains the resolutions, twenty in number, and the principles upon which the application to the Prince Regent is predicated.

A gentleman passenger on board the Dumfries, lately arrived at Baltimore from Cadiz, which place he left on the 7th of January, has politely furnished us with the following details:

Valencia held out against the French on the 26th December.

Blake was much liked by the inhabitants of that city, who granted him a pension during the siege.

Tariffa was not taken on the 28th Dec. the news received here, via Madeira, notwithstanding.

Ten thousand men had embarked from Cadiz, Ferrol, and Coruna, in the months of November and December for Porto Rico, Havanna, and Vera Cruz, and more would follow.

The guerrillas are very active and successful in every part of the peninsula.

The Cortes were still engaged in framing the new constitution.

The French besieging army was perfectly inactive, and no firing took place except now and then between the gunboats and the batteries, but the city was not molested.

The Spanish Commissioners for South America were preparing to embark, to act in concert with their British colleagues, for the purpose of reconciliating the rebelled American provinces with the mother country.

CINCINNATTI. (Ohio.)

By the politeness of a Swiss gentleman residing at Veasy, Indiana Territory, we have been favoured with the following sketch of the Swiss settlement.

NEW-SWITZERLAND

Is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river in Jefferson county, Indiana territory, about seven miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The settlement was begun in the spring of the year 1803, by some Swiss of the canton of Vaud, formerly a part of the canton of Bern; their principal object is the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine in this country. The settlement, or rather the place called New-Switzerland extends from about three quarters of a mile above the mouth of Plumb creek, down the river to the mouth of Venoge creek, known by the name of Indian creek, a distance of about four miles and an half, fronting the river, and extends back for the quantity of about 2,700 acres of land—2,500 of which they have purchased under a law in favour of J. James Dufour and his associates, allowing them twelve years to pay for it from 1802, the time of the purchase; the remainder they have bought as other purchasers; and paid for it.

The lower end, about two miles along the river, is occupied by 13 Swiss families, containing 66 individuals of every age—13 of those families have successively come to join the three first, who had began the settlement. Had it not been for the difficulties in crossing the ocean, it is believed the whole distance of four and an half miles would have been filled up with as many more of those industrious people.

The improvements of the Swiss are considerable, considering the time when they began, the few hands employed in them, and their inexperience in the way of improving lands in this country—They have now about 140 acres of land in cultivation, about 8 of which are planted in grape vines, now bearing; which offer to the eye of an observer the handsomest and the most interesting agricultural prospect perhaps ever witnessed in the United States. There are about 8 or 9 acres more planted in vines which are not yet bearing; and they continue planting more every year. The crop of wine of 1810 has exceeded the quantity 2400 gallons, the quality of which has been thought by judges of wine, superior to that of the claret of Bordeaux Out of the quantity, about one hundred and twenty gallons was white or yellow wine, made out of the Madeira grapes. These two kinds of vines are the only ones which have hitherto succeeded, but others are going to be tried, and it is very probable that some of them will also produce good wine. When the vines are older, and the vine dressers are able to let their wines require age before they sell it, the quality will certainly be greatly superior to what it is now; and there is no doubt that in the course of a number years the United States will be able to do without imported wine. The precious culture of the vine will be tried in different parts of the union and will undoubtedly multiply with rapidity—The Swiss will encourage it with all their power; they give vine slips gratis to whoever will plant them, with directions and instructions for their cultivation.

The Swiss also cultivate Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hemp flax and other articles necessary to farmers, although in small quantities—Some of their women make straw hats, which they sell in Cincinnatti and on the river, to trading boats, which usually stop there to purchase them to carry to the Mississippi country, where they are very ready sale.—They are made quite different from the other straw hats, by tying the straws together, instead of plaiting and sewing the plaits. One of Mr. F. J. Dufour's sisters first brought the art to this country, from Switzerland.

As the Swiss enlarge their vineyards every year more and more, their settlement will become of greater consequence to the United States, not only in producing good and wholesome wine, but also in being a model for those who may establish vineyards in other parts of this continent which may be found suitable for their culture.

New-Switzerland has the advantage of two roads—One is a fork from the road leading from Lawrenceburgh to Port William, taking off to the right about one mile & an half before arriving at Venoge or Indian creek, and leads to Dufour's ferry—opposite is a road leading to Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky—The other road leads from the upper end of Jefferson county, down to Madison, all along the river. There is a post office by the name of Vevey, which is the name of the town intended to be shortly laid off, for the accommodation of merchants. —*Liberty Hall.*

* On account of the great number of creeks in the United States called by the name *of Indian*, the Swiss, who on its mouth have thought proper to alter its name to that of *Venoge*, a small river in the Pays de Vaud, on the banks of which some of the Swiss spoken of here were raised.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 6, 1812.

The Vincennes paper of February 15, says, "The editor of this paper has seen a letter from captain Snelling, the commandant of Fort Harrison, in which he relates, that he had been informed by the Indians, that a celebrated chief called the White Pigeon, is now going the rounds amongst the several tribes with a speech from the British agency at Malden, the exact purport of which the Indians who told the captain could not learn, further than that they were invited to Malden to get arms and ammunition, which invitation they were about to accept. The Indians further told the captain that there was a constant communication between two persons in this territory and the British agent at Fort Malden."

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States, has at length passed the House of Representatives by a majority of sixteen votes.

Nat. Intel.

RIOT AT BATON ROUGE.

I understand from Baton Rouge, that a riot of the most serious nature was committed there a few days since, by a party of Frenchmen. The cause of this riot I have not been able exactly able to asceertain—From the best information, it would seem that some act of the parish court of Baton Rouge gave great offence to the rioters, and they went in a body to the court-house, where the judge keeps his office, to wreak their vengeance on his person. On the first attempt they were driven off by Mr. Baldwin, a practising attorney, who also has his office in the court-house. The next day they made a second attempt, but not finding Judge Steel in his office, they dragged out Mr. Baldwin, and after offering great violence to his person, proceeded to arm themselves with the public arms that were deposited in the court-house, This done, they placed centinels at the doors, and kept possession of the building. The sheriff of the parish hearing of the riot, proceeded to dispossess the rioters, but was kept off by the bayonet. He then applied to the military, who gave him a lieutenant's command, and my informant addds that the officer had to order the troops to charge the rioters before he could bring them to their senses. I am happy to add, no blood was spilt.

This is the most violent outrage that has yet been committed in Florida, and one that deserves the severest punishment of the law. I know not the complaint these people may have against Judge Steel—but I do know that "he is armed so strong in honesty," that even the arrows of detraction must fall blunted at his feet. To complain of our public servants is the pride, the boast of Americans, but when the factious and discontented proceed to violence, the strong arm of the law ought to interfere, and every good citizen will support the officer. If the conduct of a civil officer is even reprehensible, let not the mob take cognizance of the subject—the law and the constitution point out the mode of redress. Such outrages will not occur in Feliciana—here we are all Americans—as ready to support the constituted authorities of our country, as we are to complain of grievances with the independence of freemen, and pursue constitutional means of redress.

Time Piece.

STEAM BOAT.

This vessel set out for Natchez on Thursday last, the 23d January, for her first time, more for experiment than emolument. From a gentleman passenger, of correct information, we are enabled to state, that she can stem the current at a rate of upwards of three miles an hour—that she went from this city to the Homas, a distance of 75 miles in 21 hours.

Louisiana Gaz.

The United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, has arrived in Hampton Roads. Charles Mer

Esq. the first Lieutenant, reached this city on Saturday night last at 10 o'clock, with dispatches from our minister in France and charge d'affaires in England. The frigate had a passage of 41 days from France.

It is understood that our envoy, Mr. Barlow, was received in a very friendly manner by the Emperor of France; that he had presented interesting explanations on the subject of his mission, and was then engaged in the discussion of them with the minister of foreign relations. It appears also, that the dispatches from our government to Mr. Barlow, transmitted by the Hornet, had been presented to him by Lieut. Biddle.

It is said that no change had taken place in England at the time the Constitution left that country of a favorable character. The dispatches from Mr. Russel, however, are understood to be of old date, and mostly duplicates.

The return of the Hornet may be daily expected, by which vessel we hope to receive information, respecting our foreign concerns, or a more decisive character.

Nat. Intel,

The Hornet, Captain Lawrence, arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st of January, in a passage of 24 days—18 days from land to land. Lieut. Biddle, bearer of dispatches by the Hornet, arrived at Paris about an hour after Lieut. Morris left that city.

The following extract was handed to the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, by a very respectable gentleman:

"*Washington, Feb.* 13.

"Upon the following statement you may rely as the basis of your political speculations.

1st. That Mr. Gallatin in a late conference with the committee of ways and means, did expressly and pointedly declare, that he had not in any degree or in any way contributed to the bringing about the present state of things, and that he could not therefore be considered as at all answerable for the obnoxious taxes to which the exigencies of war would necessarily constrain him to resort.

2d. That Mr. Madison has in conversation with some of his southern friends expressed his disapprobation of Mr. Gallatin's report of ways and means, and has assured them, that he never saw it until it had been published by order of the house of representatives.

3d. That it was the desire of Mr. Madison that the committee of ways and means do not report on the Secretary's *Budget* until the arrival of the Hornet, which will probably not be before the month of April or May.

4th. To war, the considerate members of congress, democratic as well as federal, are much opposed, from a solemn persuasion, that with but "the shadow" of a commander in chief at the head of the nation, and with but the "shadow of a shadow" at the head of the army, a war would probably terminate in the prostration of our country.

5th. Many members of Congress are under the impression that Mr. Madison in his contemplated war, has really in view nothing but his old favorite project of suppressing our commerce with the British dominions, and that he has been told, that his mighty scheme (the great desideratum of Bonaparte) cannot be completely accomplished, but under the pains and penalties of martial law and of a statute of treason

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Wadsworth and Douglass, the two men who attempted to wrest money from Mrs Startin, of New-York, by threats, were sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labour in the city prison.

NAPOLEON'S ANSWER

To Mr. Barlow, on his first formal introduction, is said to have been as follows:

"I am happy to receive a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so *distinguished* a gentleman *whose opinions are so well known to me*—make the *English* respect your flag, and *you* will obtain every thing you *wish* from *me*.

Baltimore Whig.

The Secretary of War, in a recent report to Congress says, "great deductions must be made from the number of stands of arms *reported* fit for service.

Extract from an article in the *Port Folio* of February, 1812, being a review of a work, entitled, a "*Picture of the Prisons of Lyons, forming materials for a history of the tyranny of* 1792 *and* 1793, *by A. F. Delandine, formerly librarian at Lyons, and one of the prisoners.*" Upon the following narrative the *Port Folio* remarks, "We offer no apology for its length; since we have never seen, even in the marvellous adventures of Trenk, a more lively representation of a similar incident."

"ON the 9th of December, seventy two prisoners were condemned, and transferred into the bad vault. The next day, being the decade, there was no execution; and Porral, one of the prisoners, determined to profit by this circumstance, and attempt an escape. His sisters, having by a bribe of three thousand livres, obtained access to him, burst into tears. "This," said Porral, "is no time to weep—we must arm ourselves with activity and try to escape. Bring me some files and a crow-bar, and other instruments, plenty of wine, and even daggers, for we must defend ourselves before we perish. Through that high narrow window, you can pass down every thing and I will stay under to receive them." The sisters left him, and in the course of the day brought the files and the crow-bar, scissars, butcher knives, 12 chickens, and more than sixty bottles of wine. Porral joined four others of the most strong and adroit prisoners in the scheme As soon as night came, they proposed a general supper; the last they should ever make. It was accepted, and during it, the prisoners exhort each other to brave tyranny, and die without weakness.—The wine passed plentifully, till at length the greater part of the prisonwere overpowered by it, and went to sleep. At eleven o'clock the conspirators began their work. One of them was placed as a sentinel with a dagger, to strike down the jailor, if in going his round at two o'clock he should appear to suspect any plot. The other four put off their clothes, and began to seek for a passage. At the extremity of the second vault, there was a dark part, at the end of which they found a strong double door of oak—This they attacked. By degrees the hinges gave way, and the lead which sodered them was filed off. They then raised it with the crow bar. Still the door would not open; again and again they tried, and could not conceive what held it. At last they widened, by means of the scissars, the hole till they saw that it was tied to a distant beam by a large rope fixed to a ring on the outside of the door, and neither the scissars, the crow bar, nor the file could reach it. This was a moment of despair, but a ray of hope succeeded. One of the workmen returned to the vault, and asked for a wax candle. The notary, Fromental half asleep, recollected that he had a piece, got up and found it. With this the conspirator returned, and after unrolling it, and tying it to a thin peice of wood to make it reach as far as possible, lighted one end and passing it through the hole, the rope took fire, and they soon opened the door. They closed it gently behind them, and now found that they were in a seond vault, in the middle of which was a peice of free-stone, on the ground. They struck it lightly, and it returned a hollow sound. "Might not this be the entrance of a canal which led towards the Rhone, and if the workmen, who made it, could pass in this direction, why cannot we?" This conjecture appeared certain. They cleared the earth from round the stone, and raising it with the crow-bar, saw, with transports of joy a subteranean passage, which must have some qut let. In order to descend it, all their handkercheifs were tied together, and Joseph la Batre holding by them, and supporting himself against the wall, reached the bottom They passed down the light——he looked and sounded every where——another moment of distress and anguish ——he found no door, no air hole, no means of going farther. The place seemed to be some neglected well, or rather some dungeon, which had, perhaps, formerly received its wretched victim. La Batre came up, and they now sought some other resource —— At the end of the vault there was still a door, which offered the only means of escape. They again set to work, but after breaking all that seemed to detain it, the door still resisted. As before, they made a hole, and on looking through, observed two large stones, one on the top of the other, which propped it. They were forced to make another opening, thro' which they passed the crow-bar, and at the same moment raised the door with a stick of wood, which they fortunately found at hand. At last, the the first stone gave way, fell on the ground and with it the door swung open. Every thing was then surmounted. The conspirators were now in a large deep vault, which was used as a national depot, for sequestered goods—a trunk full of shirts was open, and each of them took one in exchange for their own covered with dirt and vermin. This hasty toilet seemed a good omen. There were now two doors before them. After hesitating which to attack, they approached one, but scarcely had the file made a slight noise, when on the other side of the door, a dog growled, and began to bark—an instant terror seized them all—every arm was suspended—each workman was motionless with astonishment and terror. This door was near the jailer's lodge. They now recollected that this was the time at which he was to take his round, and that it would soon strike two o'clock. One of the conspirators went back to the first vault, to see if all was safe. In the mean time, the rest suspended their labours, and their strength being almost exhausted, they breakfasted. "I am not fond of wine," said one of them to me, "but never did I drink any with more pleasure, than under this gloomy vault. At every glass I felt my courage revive, and my arm strengthen. On this occasion, wine did seem to be the true support of misfortune."

He who had been sent to examine, now returns on entering the first vault he shudders at seeing the jailer already there to take his round. This had however, prevented his hearing the noise of the dog. The man placed as sentinel, requested him not to refuse him a last favour, which was to empty a bottle of hermitage. They then sat down together, and when the jailer left them, he had drank so much wine, as to need sleep during the rest of the night. They now resumed the work with vigour. leaving the fatal door where they heard the dog, found that the other was a folding door closed to an iron bar, fixed to a chain of iron. At the first attempt the ring broke—the bar was raised, and the door opened. This was not however the end of their labours, which seemed to multiply as they advanced. The door opened into a long entry On one side they perceived a door but as it opened towards the court yard, they passed on to the end of the entry, where there was a second. Behind this they heard a noise—they listened, and through the cracks observed some men stretched on straw, before the embers of a fire. "Can these be prisoners? Let us join them and escape together." At that moment one of the men rose. He spoke *Patois*—he wore uniform, and mentioned the number of counter revolutionary brigands whom they intend soon to shoot. These brigands now discover that this is the guard. They have then come thus far to see there hopes vanish. To what have all their fruitless labours and anxieties brought them? To a guard, who at the slightest noise would alarm the whole soldiery Despondency of mind, united with personal weariness. Still, however, there was one hope left—The door which they had passed. They withdrew gently the bolt——the door opened——what sudden joy——they find the stair case which lead into the court yard. Four o'clock and half just then struck.——The night was dark and cold——it rained at the same time. The associates embraced each other and prepared to escape, when one of them cried," Wretches what are you about to do——if we attempt to escape, we are ruined——the eastern railing is now shut, and if we pass at this unusual hour before the guard the alarm will be given. At eight oclock every one has liberty of going into the court yard——the executioners will not come for us till after ten, and between eight and ten, we may all escape, for by suffering only three at a time to go every four minutes, they may mingle unperceived in the croud. During the three hours before us, let each of us reveal the secret to two other prisoners ——we shall then be fifteen and the last of that number will apprise fifteen others, till in this way we may all escape. After having had the courage to come thus far, let us have that also of not going farther" They had the firmnes to yield and and return to the vault, each began to choose those whom he would first save Among the first, was Montellier a man of mild and amiable character.—I thank you my friend said he, but I do not wish to aggravate my case ——I will tell you in confidence, that I have been mistaken for my brother ——the judges are now convinced of it, and this very morning I am to obtain my liberty." It is thus that hope trifles with man, even to his grave At noon Montellier was not in existance. They spoke also to the Barron de Chaffoy, a fine young man in the flour of his age. "Life," said he no longer offers me any charms. All the ties that bound me to it are broken. I had thirty thousand livers a year, they have taken it from me.——they have just gullotined my father. his virtues did not merit such a lot—nor do I think that I deserve it, but I will submit." His courage was without ostentation——his resolution unshaken. In spite of intreaties he remained, and wished to die. Fifteen were at length procured, and went to the head of the stares.——The first who ventured down was Parrol.—As he passed the sentinel he said to him——"Comrade, it snows fast ——this is very bad weather——were I in your place, I would not wet myself, but go into the guardhouse.' The sentinel followed his advice, after which the flight of the rest became much easier. The imprudence of the fifteen destroyed the effects of the plan According to the agreement, he was to have given notice to only fifteen others—— but in his haste to escape he cryed out——Let every one take care of himself——the passage is open." The prisoners started up, and at first thought him out of his head. A few began to look for the outlet, when hearing the noise, the sentinels rushed in secured the doors and sounded the alarm. At ten o'clock, a Domiciliary visit was made throughout the city, but of the fifteen who left the prison, only four were taken.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to decline business, proposes to expose to Sale, at the Sign of the Bear, a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of sixty days will be given for all purchases above ten dollars, on approved notes; prompt payment will be required for all purchases under ten dollars

SAMUEL PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

WOOLLEN WEAVING.

CHARLES CRAIG,

Living within three-quarters of a mile of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, near the Pipe Factory, and between Andrew Watson, Esq. and Mr. Tustin's.

PROPOSES, from the first of April next, to weave Woollen Cloth from five to ten quarters wide; also, Blankets at full breadth, Flannels, &c. and hopes from his knowledge and practise in that business he will be able to please all those who will favour him with their custom.

It is not only a great satisfaction to have work well done, but also to exceed the breadth commonly wove in this part of the country.

March 5, 1812.

Allegheny County, ss.

TO ELEANOR ANN FLETCHER

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of an alias subpoena, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, and to me directed, you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper person, before the honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, on the first Monday of April next; then and there to answer the libel of your husband, Joseph Fletcher, praying to be divorced from the bands of matrimony.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, March 3, 1812.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ON the petition of Henry Bolinger, a prisoner in the jail of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Monday the sixth day of April next; that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth," and "Pittsburgh Gazette." By the court.

Attest, E PENTLAND, Prothy.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give notice to my creditors to attend, if they please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY BOLINGER.

March 3, 1812. 3t.

NOTICE

JOHN ALLDRIDGE, a boy of colour, is my indented servant—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with him at their peril

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christina his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,

with some

China and Glassware,

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

TO BE RENTED,

ON PERPETUAL LEASE.

NINE LOTS on Liberty Street, 25 feet in front and 190 feet back, with the convenience of three feet alleys between. One corner Lot on Sixth and Liberty Streets, having two fronts. Two Lots on Sixth Street, and Six Lots on Virgin Alley. These Lots are laid off in the square of ground opposite Doctor Bedford's. Also Four Lots on the opposite side of Liberty Street, 50 feet in front, and 112 feet back, to a 16 feet alley, and Four Lots on Penn Street, of equal size, and extending back to said alley.

From the width of Liberty Street, and the situation of the Lots being so handsome and promising, it is presumed, so fair an opportunity will seldom occur in the borough, for men of business to fix themselves permanently in such eligible situations.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1812.

BRICKMAKERS—ATTEND.

THE proprietors of "*The Town of Columbus,*" (now the permanent seat of Government of the State of Ohio) will contract with experienced workmen for the making of

One Million of Brick,

during the ensuing summer. None need apply who cannot immediately go on with the work. The proprietors will attend at Franklinton, in said state, on the first Monday of April next, to receive proposals.

By order of the proprietors,

A M'LAUGHLIN.

February 26, 1812.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to the Electors within the Borough of Pittsburgh, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in said Borough, on FRIDAY the 20th day of MARCH, inst, when and where they will elect,

One person as Burgess,
Thirteen persons as Town Council,
One person as High Constable,
Three persons as Auditors, and
Two persons as Overseers of the Poor.

JAMES IRWIN, } *Overseers of*
JOHN SMITH, } *the Poor.*

March 3, 1812.

FOR SALE,

10,000lbs Spanish Sole Leather, of the first quality; also, all kinds of Upper Leather, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, at the south west corner of the Diamond, near Mr. M'Clurg's Store, by

WILLIAM JACK, *Currier.*

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1812.

N B An Apprentice will be taken to the Currying business.

THE PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the PIONEER are informed, that the first number is now ready for delivery.

Subscription papers are still open at the several Bookstores in the Western Country, where those who have not yet subscribed, may have an opportunity to patronize the work, and receive their numbers from the commencement

Subscribers in Pittsburgh, who may not be regularly served, will please call for their numbers at Messrs PATTERSON & HOPKINS' Bookstore, and leave their address, that regularity may be observed in future.

Pittsburgh, *Feb.* 27, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

STRAY HORSE

WAS taken up at the Point Brewery, a stray Horse, about 13 hands high, of a dark bay or brown colour, has saddle marks, supposed to be 9 years old—The above Horse has been living on hops and grains about the Brewery, in company with mares belonging to Andrew Willock and William Deal, sen since last June. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, February 25, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PRESENTS his respects to the people of Pittsburgh, to acquaint them that, since his return from Ireland, he has resumed his former line of Tuition, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping

He lives in Fifth Street, at the late Doctor Richardson's, *where* he will receive their commands until the first week in April, when he proposes removing to Ferry Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 25th February. 1812

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next

The Tavern and Ferry Stand,

being the Lower Ferry in Pittsburgh, now occupied by William John Doblin, and known by the name of Jones's Lower Ferry; also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the same, and fronting the river, well calculated for a Boat Yard. For terms apply to

JAMES JONES.

February 20, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE firm of *Price & Wait* have this day dissolved partnership. Claims against said firm to be presented for payment to W. Price.

W. PRICE,
P. WAIT.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards.
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bore Iron.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.

January 30, 1812.

LANDS to LEASE,

NEAR TO THE FALLS OF THE Kiskemenatas-river, and twenty-one miles from Greensburgh.

Four hundred acres called Smithfield, situate on Roaring-run, about a mile from the fork of Rattling run, warranted in the name of *Robert Smith*, (a tract adjoining in the name of *Rachel Smith*.) *Adam Ashbeau*, is settled on it and cleared 20 acres of meadow.

(It is said there is a fall for a mill on said Land. It is proposed to erect a Fulling Mill, if encouragement be given, a chemical laboratory for refining dyes and colours will be provided by the proprietor of the Land.

☞ There is a valuable bank of *Iron Mineral* near to this land, those who have money, and are desirous to make a fortune will not let slip the opportunity.---There is water plenty for a *Furnace, Forge* and five tilt hammers, all the year. The call for *Bar-iron* and *Castings*, is great and is increasing.---There is a *water carriage* to *Pittsburgh*.

It expected that a road will be opened, (by a law of the legislature) from near the the Black horse *Inn* [the stage road to *Philadelphia*,] 21 miles from *Pittsburgh* to *Anderson's* Farm, by *M'Cleans Mill*, five is to open to *Beaver run* on the Kiskemenatas-river,- to be taken through this tract of Land, to the Indiana *County town*, 23 miles,---so as to open a communication to the *Boatable* waters of the Suquehannah, 75 miles,---from the head waters of the Ohio. Another road crossing this road --To be taken from the fork of the *Connemaugh* and *Loyalhannah*, to the *Alleghenies* rivers. [five miles above the Kiskemenatas river] through *Butler county* to the Ohio river.)

Four hundred acres called Erasmus, situate on a run on the north side of *Crooked-creek*, about one mile *S. E.* of *Adam Waltenbough*, and about the same distance from *Michael Hertman's* [☞ H — lives west of this tract]—about four miles to the town of Kittanning.

Conditions.—Families may have from 30 to 60 acres, planting fruit trees, of different kinds---to build such buildings as best suits themselves,---to give peaceable possession at the end of the Seven Years lease.

This is as healthy a country, as is in any part of the U. S. It is surprising that the people, migrating do not think more of living in a healthy settlement: runing to the Wabash,---to be oppressed with sickness half of the year,---not only living in frontier country---near the Savages, that should a war break out, they must leave their settlement or be scalped by the Indians, as it would not be in the power of the U. S. to protect so great a frontier,---as at the present day--[look before you leap.] It is not that alone, so many comforts,---rich and inexhaustible mines. Full of industrous mechanicks -not oppressed by grinding speculators, as they are in the state of Ohio, living among friendly neighbours, whom the ties of gratitude, and the laws of hospitality bind them to cherish and love, and whose social minds are governed as a fine river is aided by tributary streams.

ROBERT SMITH.

☞ Those who are desirous to settle on said lands will apply to Mr. J. JACKSON, Armstrong County.

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad. wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science. Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdi

SHEEP SKINS,

Fit for binding Books,

Are immediately wanted, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, by

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT

A two story Brick house.

ALSO a Stone house and smith shop, situate in Ferry street between Third and Fourth streets, and possession given the first of April next, for terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS GORMLY.

February 6, 1812.

N. B. The above will be rented separate for accommodation.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pitsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogs' heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 9th inst an apprentice to the Printing business named GILBERT LOWE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, good faced, dark complexion, and short black hair. Has a large scar on his right hand. Had on and took with him, a blue cassimer coat with cross-barred gilt buttons, a blue coatee with plain gilt buttons, two pair of blue pantaloons, a dark striped swansdown jacket, a brown and white striped toilinet ditto, a castor hat nearly new, two pair of shoes, three or four shirts, etc. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Lancaster, February 10, 1812.

N. B. It is supposed that Gilbert has shaped his course to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of going down the Ohio.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.